

PRICE TWOPENCE.

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of the Forest, 6 to 10  
 A. West's 6 to 10  
 Fitzpatrick's 6 to 10  
 Hocking 6 to 10  
 Ingerson's 6 to 10  
 Johnson's 6 to 10  
 K. Arndt, 6 to 10  
 and were among the nominations.  
 was one of the closest races of the meeting.  
 of with the lead, and retained it for three  
 distance, when the King and Plato came  
 and the W. W. was beaten by six or seven  
 feet. Gratie was a good second, and the  
 rest all close at hand.  
 The terminated the meeting.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.  
 IMMIGRATION.

The existing "Regulations for the practice of immigration" in this colony of the Straits Settlements and F.M.S. are in payment either in this colony or in the

[illegible]

Total ..	..	..	..	..	..
of whom were—					
adults ..	..	..	..	..	..
male adults ..	..	..	..	..	..
children under twelve years of age { Male, Female }	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..
The religious denominations of their baptism are—					
Anglicans ..	..	..	..	..	..
Roman Catholics ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..
Their educational attainments, as compared with those of the native countries, were—					
in England and Wales ..	..	..	..	..	..

not read (9 born on voyages)	..	19
only	..	28
and write ..	..	37
<b>From Ireland ..</b>		
not read (1 born on voyage)	..	15
only	..	2
and write ..	..	26
<b>From Scotland ..</b>		
not read ..	..	3
only	..	1
and write ..	..	73
<b>From Foreign Parts ..</b>		
not read ..	..	1
only	..	1
and write ..	..	5
Total ..	..	100

The disposal of the immigrants has been ascertained by means of the separate reports on the arrival of each vessel, which give the number of persons who have been admitted, and the names of those who have been rejected.

63 were willing to engage as domestic animals and 21 as pack animals. The 84 were received by the United States Customs at the Port of New Orleans and were taken to the barracks by those who were hired at the Depot where they were kept for 2 to 3 months, at \$2.00 per annum, with board and lodging. Their maintenance at the barracks was paid for by the United States Government. The remaining 100 were remunerative employment, viz.—mailed on to the West for \$2.00 to \$3.00 per annum, to be sold at the end of the year for \$10.00 per annum, in both cases with board and lodging, and 100 were sent to the States as laborers and plasterers at from \$10. to \$15. per annum, with board and lodgings at \$10. per day.

The Collector of Customs has, as usual, furnished a return, and the following summary is given:—The total number of individuals arrived in the United Kingdom, irrespective of sex and age, was 1,000, of whom 616, and the remainder 384, were of the male and female sex respectively. The following have been numbered and registered:—

The report published by the *British Daily*

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I have the honour to forward to you the statements performed by the medical vaccination stations during the year 1874:

On the returns appended it appears that 63,000 persons have been vaccinated in the country during one year of age, 1581 from one to five years, and 9500 above five to ten years.

For Sydney and suburbs 192 children have been vaccinated under one year of age, 547 from one to five years, and 2390 from five to ten years. The total successful vaccinations being—

For the country districts.....	63,000
For Sydney and suburbs.....	3,816
Total.....	66,816

And for the whole colony—

My attention has also been called to the existing statistics of the value of ascertaining if possible the number of the individuals who have been vaccinated, so as to arrive at reliable and accurate results.

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tion, of the National Vaccine Institute, London, of the London Small-pox Hospital, and the Government of the United Kingdom strongly urge that medical men should do as much as possible upon their own responsibility to never use preserved lymph when they can use fresh.

It is most valuable advice, but it necessitates the establishment of larger vaccination districts than are at present in existence.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED ROBERTS, Acting Medical Officer.

APPENDIX.

Medical Department of the Privy Council Office.

Re-vaccination.

It is recommended that persons who have not been vaccinated in infancy, if thoroughly well preserved, should be vaccinated.

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**BAIL COURT.—JANUARY 27.**

from the Evangelical Alliance was received by the Foreign Affairs at the Porte. It was introduced by the Dr. Duncan Sandison, who said that, as the mission of the deputation had reference to Ottoman subjects and the internal government of Turkey, the British Ambassador had recommended him to the Porte that he was not appearing in an official capacity. The deputation then stated the object of its mission, which was to lay before the Sultan a complaint that some converts to Christianity were persecuted within his Majesty's domain. The deputation then read the Firman of 1856. Salver Pasha replied that the Government would not tolerate any religious persecution; that their policy of universal toleration was unchanged; and that, though he believed it to be unnecessary, yet he would cause fresh inquiries to be forwarded to the provincial Governments, insisting on their strictly adhering to the principles of equal justice and treatment to the whole population, irrespective of creed. Lord Conyngham, however, requested his Excellency to take into consideration the favourable impression which would be made by England and France, if the Sultan would not obtain personal audience of the Sultan. Salver Pasha remarked that this would make a bad precedent, of which the people of England could not approve. On being pressed, however, he promised to take the matter into consideration.

LADY FRANKLIN AND HER NEPHEW.—“One of the Public,” in a letter to the *Times*, states that Lady Franklin, the widow of Sir John Franklin, asked, as only favour she has ever sought from Government, that her husband's nephew, and the last representative of his name, Mr. Willingham Franklin, should be appointed one of the two sub-lieutenants on the Arctic Expedition, and she has been refused. Mr. Franklin is in excellent health, and stands as high as any other Englishman in professional ability as any engineer or naval officer. Concerning the nephew, she has a debt due to Lady Franklin by the country for the life nearest to her lost in its service, and for the ceaseless sacrifices which she made to discover the fate of her husband and the companions, and considering also that she has offered to contribute \$1000 to the expedition of this very expedition, this refusal is a positive outrage, and she has felt it so keenly that her health, already failing under the pressure of age and sorrow, has been dangerously affected.

THE LATE LADY FRANKLIN AND HER NEPHEW.—“One of the Public,” in a letter to the *Times*, states that Lady Franklin, the widow of Sir John Franklin, asked, as only favour she has ever sought from Government, that her husband's nephew, and the last representative of his name, Mr. Willingham Franklin, should be appointed one of the two sub-lieutenants on the Arctic Expedition, and she has been refused. Mr. Franklin is in excellent health, and stands as high as any other Englishman in professional ability as any engineer or naval officer. Concerning the nephew, she has a debt due to Lady Franklin by the country for the life nearest to her lost in its service, and for the ceaseless sacrifices which she made to discover the fate of her husband and the companions, and considering also that she has offered to contribute \$1000 to the expedition of this very expedition, this refusal is a positive outrage, and she has felt it so keenly that her health, already failing under the pressure of age and sorrow, has been dangerously affected.







## REVIEW.

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